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I. Fourth Amendment Claims

21 22 The Defendant withdrew all his fourth amendment claims at the evidentiary hearing. See

Minutes of Proceedings (#27). Accordingly, the Fourth Amendment claim in the Motion to Suppress (#19) are moot.

II. Miranda Rights

26 The obligation to administer *Miranda* warnings attaches once a person is subject to

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not use statements, whether exculpatory or inculpatory, stemming from custodial interrogation of

After that conversation, the officers conducted a records search of the Defendant and learned that he was a two-time convicted felon for Sexual Assault and Robbery. Based on this information, the officers contacted detectives from the LVMPD Firearms Investigation Section to assist them. Two detectives arrived in the parking lot and confirmed that the Defendant was a convicted felon. One of the detectives then asked the Defendant's girlfriend for consent to search the vehicle. She agreed and signed a consent form. During the search, the officers discovered a firearm in a compartment of the car. The gun was seized and the Defendant's girlfriend was allowed to leave.

Several months later, the LVMPD detectives learned that Forrest was incarcerated at the Clark County Detention Center (CCDC) on unrelated charges. The firearms detectives went to the CCDC on April 13, 2011, to execute a search warrant to recover a sample of the Defendant's DNA. The Defendant consented to the collection of his DNA and signed a form to that effect.

After the detectives collected the DNA, they interrogated the Defendant regarding the gun found in his girlfriend's vehicle. The parties dispute whether the Defendant was read his Miranda Rights prior to this interrogation. The parties also dispute whether the Defendant admitted to handling the gun.

The general booking room, where the Defendant was first contacted, is monitored by video surveillance. However, those videos are only saved for one year, and are no longer available. The results of the DNA test indicated that the Defendant did not match the DNA. Defendant's fingerprints were not a match either.

DISCUSSION

"custodial interrogation." *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 445 (1966). "The prosecution may

the defendant unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination." *Miranda*, 384 U.S. at 444.

In this matter, the parties agree that the Defendant was in custody and that before any interrogation the detectives were obligated to read him his Miranda Rights. According to the

6 Defendant allegedly confessed to handling the gun. Forrest disputes the government's position.

detectives, Forrest was advised of his Miranda rights. Additionally, during the interrogation the

He argues that he was neither read his rights, nor did he confess to handling a firearm.

The only evidence as to whether the detectives issued a *Miranda* warning is the testimony presented at the hearing. The two detectives asserted that they did issue *Miranda* warnings and Forrest asserted they did not. Due to the limited evidence, and in light of the fact that the Defendant has been previously convicted of felonies involving dishonestly, the Court finds that the LVMPD detectives are more credible than Forrest and that there is not sufficient evidence to suppress the statements made during custodial interrogation.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the foregoing and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS THE RECOMMENDATION of the undersigned Magistrate Judge that the Defendant's Motion to Suppress (#19) be **DENIED**.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2 <u>any objection to this Report and Recommendation must</u>

<u>be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court on or before November 9, 2012.</u> The

Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985).

This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure

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1	to properly address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's
2	order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d
3	1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); <i>Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.</i> , 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).
4	DATED this 31st day of October, 2012.
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6	Robert M. Auston
7	ROBERT J. JOHNSTON United States Magistrate Judge
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